

Xmas, 1900



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The Inner History *of Manitoba University*

By

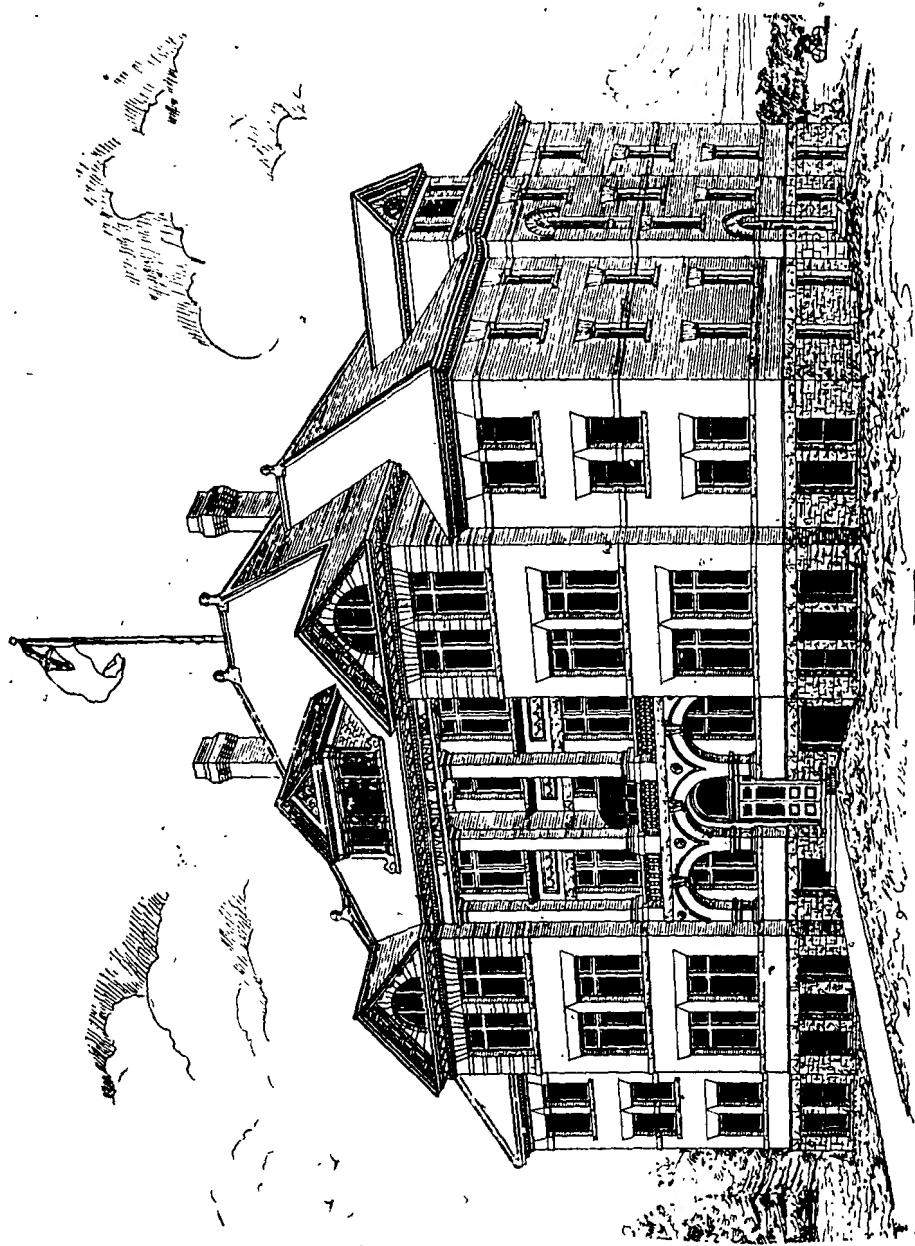
Rev. Prof. George Bryce, LL.D.

Honorary President
Manitoba College Literary Society

*Inaugural Address Delivered in Convocation Hall, Manitoba College,
Winnipeg, November 17th, 1900*

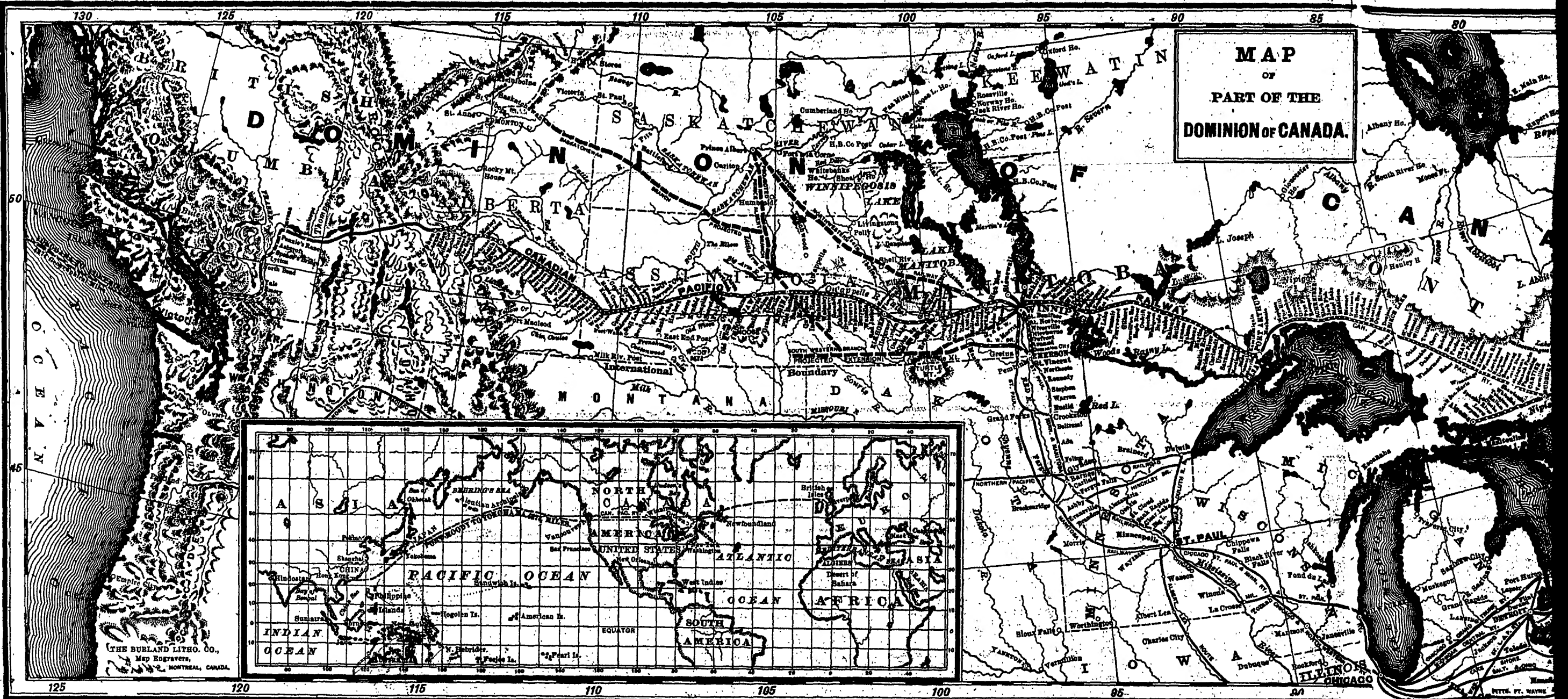
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UNIVERSITY BUILDING

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THE BURLAND LITHO. CO.,
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MONTREAL, CANADA.



The Inner History of Manitoba University

The first open meeting of the season of the Manitoba College Literary society was held in convocation hall last evening, when a crowded audience was present. Dr. Bryce, honorary president of the society, after a musical programme, gave his inaugural address as follows:

Manitoba university has in a remarkably short time gained a prominence and strength that none of its founders could have foreseen. As in the case of many other movements of importance, its origin and growth are hard to trace. It is evident that in the old Red River Settlement there had been educational forces in operation much more powerful than the small population or the state of civilization would have led us to expect. The churches planted on the banks of the Red River had been organized and carried on by scholarly men; the Fidler and Red River libraries had early diffused knowledge; the people had in their seclusion more time and more taste for books than are found at present within the reach of the telephone, the telegraph and the railway; and the Hudson's Bay company officers were to a certain extent an aristocracy of letters, who favored the spread of books and learning.

The First Colleges.

These forces being in operation, it came about that there were, in spite of the backwardness and remoteness of the Settlement, institutions of learning which struggled into existence and gradually, though with difficulty, grew. Good Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin, brought through the suggestion of Lord Selkirk, from Montreal to the Northwest, carried in 1818 the torch of religion and learning and began a classical school which has developed into St. Boniface College of to-day. Shortly after that notable event, the Rev. John West, sent out through Lord Selkirk's agent, by the Church Missionary Society from England, laid the foundation of education and religion among the Selkirk settlers. With varying fortunes the school grew, became in time the MacCallum school, until on a somewhat new basis St. John's College was established by the young Bishop of Rupert's Land, a full generation ago. It was shortly before the transfer of Red River Settlement to Canada that the movement was begun to give form to a long cherished dream entertained by the Scottish settlers of Kildonan,

and their revered leader, of establishing an institution of higher learning among them. Manitoba college begun in 1871 was the fulfilment of this hope.

These three colleges received a new impulse from the influx of Canadian settlers, after the transfer of Red River to Canada; so that their history as incorporated institutions really begins with the history of the young province of Manitoba. For several years the three colleges, each on its own lines, fulfilled their mission. Young men were prepared for the British and Canadian universities, as indeed had been done in some cases before the transfer, and all of the colleges being provided with residences were a boon to the families of missionaries, traders, and settlers, as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and north to the Arctic Sea. Good work was done by these pristine colleges, notwithstanding the fact that there was no fear of a university examination before their eyes. They were ill provided with means, their management required marvels of financiering, but they lived in an atmosphere of exalted hope, that some how has been a feature of the province of Manitoba, since its beginning.

Interesting Anticipation.

Early in 1875 a most interesting educational meeting took place in the court house, Winnipeg, under the auspices of Manitoba college, with Col. W. N. Kennedy, mayor elect, in the chair. The Free Press, of January 5th, shows its estimate of the importance of the meeting by devoting upwards of two columns to it under the heading "Collegiana." It says: "Although the weather was intensely cold and not at all favorable to a general turn out, the attendance was quite large and respectable, and it evidenced the fact, that Winnipeg, young and unpretentious, can boast of a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, residents of the city, who have a keen interest in and a warm appreciation of matters of an educational and an intellectual kind. Addresses were delivered by Chief Justice Wood, Consul Taylor, Rev. James Robertson, and the professors. Consul Taylor Dr. Robertson and the professors gave expression to their views as to the importance of the province considering the establishment of a university. The thought of giving each of the existing colleges university powers was

scouted; and it was prophesied that the generous Manitoba spirit would lead to co-operation."

While this seems to have been the first public step in the line of suggestion of a university, it must be confessed that it was a mere academic opinion and proposed nothing practical.

The Actual Founder.

As the last quarter of this century was beginning, Hon. Alexander Morris was the occupant of Government house in Winnipeg. He was a gradu-



Lieut Governor Morris the Founder.

ate of Queen's college, Kingston, and had also been closely associated with the working of that institution. Moreover the governor was ambitious, and desired to signalize his reign by some great achievement. That proved to be the founding of a university.

To all of us struggling to make ends meet, and to keep a fair show before the world in our colleges, the university idea seemed as unreal as the famed spectre of the Brocken. Whether the governor feared the opposition of the colleges, or wished a free hand in his project, or was not sure of the feasibility of his plan, no one seems to know. Certain it is that he never proposed the matter to the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, or to myself, as the representative of Manitoba college, other than by perhaps a casual reference in conversation as to the desirability of such a thing. It was never brought before the college boards for consideration.

But with remarkable persistence Governor Morris kept the matter before his ministers, and carried his point. Even after they had accepted the project, the Hon. Joseph Royal in introducing the University bill, on Feb. 9th, 1877, said with an air of complaint: "The government think the bill premature, but have been so repeatedly urged that they have brought it down." To everyone but the governor the bill seemed to establish what a critic at the time called "a mere paper university."

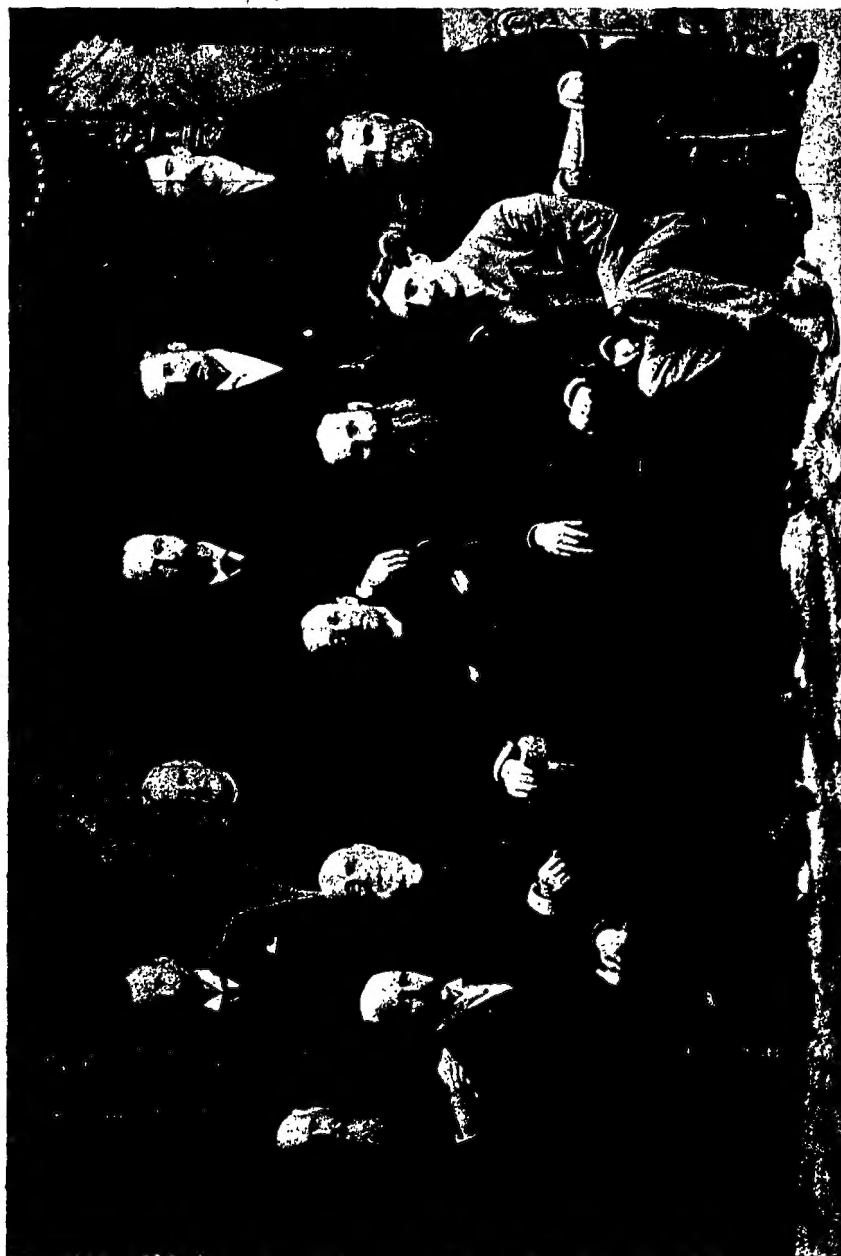
The University Act.

On the introduction of the bill some interest was taken in the matter by the friends of education. It was admitted that one university for the province would be much better than several denominational universities, and that it was a wise thing to start this idea, before a demand was made for university powers by separate colleges. The act was framed with the plan of, for a time, having the university a mere examining and not a teaching body, and of affiliating the colleges, so that they might have a large share in the direction of the affairs of the university. The body of the university was to be formed at the beginning by all the graduates of different universities in Her Majesty's dominions, who were residents of Manitoba, registering in the office of the provincial secretary. Seventy-three graduates afterwards gave in their names. Thus early many thought that it was necessary for the welfare of the university that there should be a popular element in it. Accordingly at the instance of a young legal gentleman of the city and the writer, a provision was introduced securing to convocation, which consists of the original incorporators, the members of council, and the university graduates, a representation of three members on the council. This provision was afterwards changed to seven.

Experience has shown that it was a wise measure to give this popular turn to the university. By the act some connection was made with the public life of the province in the proviso that the governor should be the visitor of the university, and that he should approve of all statutes passed by the university council before they became law.

Important Provisions.

Some little anxiety had been shown by the different religious bodies concerned, as to their liberty of conscience and action in the working out of the university. It was provided that each affiliated college should have "the entire management of its internal affairs, studies, worship, and religious teaching." It was stipulated that no religious test should be required of students; that no student should be required to take any course of materi-



UNIVERSITY BOARD OF STUDIES, 1900-1901

Rev. Dean O'Meara, St. John's.	Dr. Laird, Wesley.	Rev. Father Drummond, St. Boniface.	Prof. Cochrane, Wesley.	Dr. Jones, Physicians.	J. C. Saul, Graduates.
W. A. McIntyre, Graduates	Rev. Dr. Bryce, Manitoba.	Rev. Father Cherrier, St. Boniface, Chairman.	Rev. Canon Matheson, St. John's.	I. Pitblado, Registrar.	Rev. Prof. Hart, Manitoba.

allistic or sceptical system of logic or natural philosophy; and that every candidate should have the benefit of the authors of his choice in mental philosophy and history. One of the colleges having its students chiefly from among the French speaking people, the liberty was given to students to pass their examinations in either the English or French language. The courage of the founders of the university in thus making an institution wide enough to include all shades of religious opinion in the province was further tested in providing for the provincial university giving degrees in theology. In vain had other state universities struggled with this difficulty. At last the plan was struck upon, in Manitoba of allowing each college to grant the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, on the approval of the governing body of the denomination to which the college belonged, and further on the student proceeding to this degree passing a prescribed examination in arts in the university. It is worthy of notice also that the heads of colleges are required to report to the chancellor of the university, for the consideration of the council, the courses in divinity laid out by them. The wide powers of the university to bestow degrees in arts, science, medicine, law, and indirectly in divinity, have been largely availed of, and the writer is prepared to say from his knowledge of other universities, and of this, that no difficulties have been met with here, which could not be solved by forbearance and fair-dealing:

First Meeting.

The first statute passed by the university was:—

"The chancellor shall call the first meeting of the council, and it shall meet at the court house, on Thursday, Oct. 4th, 1877, at half past three o'clock p. m."

That meeting in the old court house, which stood on the site of Ryan's block, Main street, was a notable gathering. As already stated no one had any greathope for the university. The religious denominations, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, whose colleges were represented, had not been in the habit of working much together. The board of education had it is true for six or seven years brought some of these representatives face to face, but there was a feeling of strangeness and doubt as the new body met for the first time. Bishops and their clergy, presbyters and laymen, with a few prominent lawyers, doctors and business men, made up the whole. It was an unique gathering. A province of a few thousands of people facing such an undertaking; a new western town, that had seven years before

been a hamlet of one hundred people, becoming a university city; and this to be done with a grant of \$250 a year placed for it in the provincial government estimate—all was unique. It was ludicrous to think of beginning a University thus, but the majestic elm or oak was once a mere tiny seed.

The First Curriculum.

At that first notable meeting in October, '77, steps were at once taken to frame a curriculum of study for the university by the appointment of a representative committee. The committee comprised the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, Father Forget, the rector of St. Boniface College, and representatives of Manitoba College. Its place of meeting was at St. John's and many pleasant and profitable evenings were spent in discussing the matters to be considered. The ideas of the members were at first very far apart. The St. John's College representative naturally saw things from a Cambridge, Oxford, or Scotch university standpoint, Canadian university ideas were but entering the Northwest. St. Boniface College wished the university education found in the system of colleges of Quebec, which has some 18 colleges affiliated to Laval, a degree-conferring university. Manitoba College favored the system prevailing in Ontario. Differences too arose as to methods of examination, the French college preferring a classical examination with the use of dictionary, also desiring a "Questionnaire" or collection of a thousand or more questions to be put in the hands of the students, from which a selection should be made for the examination. Differences also arose as to the relative value of mathematics, classics, science, and literature as subjects of study. After many conferences the committee was at last able to reach an agreement along the following lines:

The English universities have a previous or Littlego examination for students, and two years after that a final or graduating year for B. A. The Quebec colleges under Laval university have, after a long introductory course of seven years, an examination and degree known as Bachelor of Letters, and two years after that a degree of Bachelor of Science or Philosophy. These two degrees are considered together equal to the "Baccalaureat es Arts," i. e., our Bachelor of Arts. Accordingly the Cambridge Littlego, the Quebec Bachelor of Letters, and the Ontario Pass years were considered as equivalents, and our young university fixed the previous examination, with in two years afterwards a final examination, when the B. A. would be granted. The act of incorporation having provided in a rather obscure manner for a preliminary ex-

amination, an introductory course was made out which corresponded with the matriculation examination of Canadian universities, and in a few years the final year was divided into two parts. Thus all parties have been satisfied. Preliminary, Previous and Final subjects were then chosen, the Final embracing in the first curriculum which lies before us, an ordinary examination, and honor courses in mathematics and classics alone.

The First Examination.

The first examination took place on the 27th of May, 1878. There were seven candidates present and they were all from Manitoba college. It will be interesting to follow their careers. Previous examination: W. R. Gunn, B. A., (1882), barrister, Prince Albert. Preliminary examination: Louis McPhillips, Q.C., barrister, Vancouver, B. C.; Albert E. McPhillips, M. P. P., barrister, Victoria, B. C.; J. Bruce Polworth, B. A., (1881), barrister, Catelaunt, Washington; Orrin H. Clark, barrister, Winnipeg; D. M. Sinclair, M. D., Strathclair, Manitoba; C. M. Stewart, printer. As to race, two of these are natives with Indian blood, four Canadians and one American. By way of showing the cosmopolitan character of our institutions it may be stated that two of these are Roman Catholics, two of them Methodists, and three Presbyterians. By consulting our first university calendar, it will be found that in the subjects of the preliminary examination there were six papers, one each in Latin, Greek, English, history and geography, arithmetic, and in algebra and Euclid. When it is considered that the seven successful candidates of 1878 are represented by 40 in 1900, it will be seen what great development has taken place in our university.

The Executive Body.

When it is remembered that the university council consists of forty-eight members, and even at the first had twenty-four members, the necessity at once appears for the council to have an executive body. The board of studies, as this executive committee is called, has had much to do with the successful working of the university. Statute XIV, found in the first calendar of the university constitutes the Board of studies. At present the affiliated colleges, Medical college and profession, the graduates, and the university council are all represented on this board of thirteen members. This body has superintendence of all examinations, nominates examiners, deals with the standing of students, has had largely to do with the preparation of the curriculum of the university, oversees the gathering of the results of

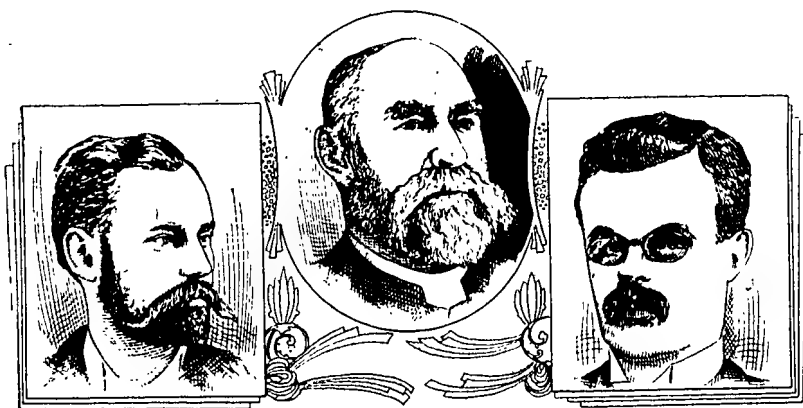
examinations, the printing of the returns and indeed discharges any duties laid on it by the council. Its meetings are held monthly, are always well attended, and a strong feeling of brotherhood has grown up among its members. Several of the members have belonged to the board since its establishment in 1878. It has had many a brush at meetings of council, but on the whole has "borne its faculties so meek," that it has come to be looked upon as indispensable.

The Land Grant.

No sooner was the university begun than it was seen that its support would become a serious difficulty, i. e., if it were to become anything worthy of the name. Thus early in 1878 an application was made to the Dominion government for a grant of wild lands in the province to become in time a university endowment. In the following year the application was recommended by the local legislature. In the next year again the petition of the council to this end received a favorable response from Sir John Macdonald. From time to time, as often as each governor-general visited the province the matter was kept to the fore. At length in 1885, under what was known as the Better Terms Settlement an endowment of one hundred and fifty thousand acres was voted for a university "capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education." Two years after this, the university council adopted the regulations required for the bestowment of the land, providing for the purchase of a site and the erection and furnishing of university buildings. The remainder of the proceeds of the land was to be invested for the maintenance of the university. In the next year the provincial government voted \$4,000 for the inspection of the vacant lands of the province in order that the university land grant might be selected. Shortly after, a protest was entered with the Dominion government on behalf of St. Boniface college, objecting to the granting of the lands on the ground that the basis of the university was likely to be changed to that of a teaching body. For nine long years nothing was done toward giving the land to the university, until in 1898 the Hon. Clifford Sifton, supported by a majority of the members for Manitoba in the Dominion House, secured the delivery of the patents for the land grant to the university. This land grant will become a great boon to higher education in Manitoba. Some 6,000 or 7,000 acres have been sold, realizing \$45,000, so that the present value of the grant may be considered to be between half a million and a million dollars.

A. Worthy Benefactor.

The young University of Manitoba, by its breadth and comprehensive-



UNIVERSITY SCIENCE STAFF

Dr. Laird,
Physics and Mineralogy.

Dr. Bryce,
Biology and Geology.

Prof. Kenrick,
Chemistry.

ness attracted the attention of educationists both in older Canada and in Great Britain. A son of old Red River, who had fought the battle of the early settlers in England, and had gained a competence in London as a teacher and educational leader, was so attracted by the thought of aiding his native land that he bequeathed upwards of \$80,000 as a scholarship fund for assisting worthy students. This man was Alexander K. Isbister, an ardent patriot, and a generous minded man. The university invested the money in Manitoba mortgages and has with the proceeds encouraged deserving students. The Isbister Fund, as well as the substantial land grant, has done much to anchor the university, and to keep together its diverse elements, when they at times had different views on points of interest which arose. What brighter or nobler memorial can any man leave than that his fortune should be the means of helping hard working and ambitious youths as they climb the steep hill that leads to the temple of Fame!

Progress Made.

Steadily as the years passed by the University became more and more of a reality. Its numbers have had a remarkable increase. There were of candidates taking its examinations, 7 in 1878, 16 in 1879, 27 in 1880, and 435 in 1900. The number reached in 1900 is very large, taking into account the population of the province. At the same rate the Universities of Ontario should have well nigh 5,000 students, which is much above their numbers. A part of this increase has come from the admission of women to the University. This step was taken in 1886, after considerable opposition. Attempt after attempt was made to have the board of studies grant the permission, but it was unavoidably put off. At length on the advice of the writer a young lady presented herself at the examination and claimed her right under the act. This, the first lady to enter the university took a scholarship on matriculation. The giving of the scholarship was also resisted, but it was at length awarded. The number of lady students continues to increase.

After the establishment of the Advisory board in 1890 steps were taken to have a reciprocity between it and the university as to the standing of teachers and the standing of students in the university. The university and the Advisory board made the subjects of study and examination so far as they went to be identical in the preliminary and previous year of the university with the subjects covered by the second and first class certificates of the Department of education. This proved a great advantage. It induced a large number of teachers to

go on with their university course, gave certificates to university students to enable them to teach, and led many university graduates and undergraduates to take up teaching as a profession. The standard of the university examinations has also been steadily raised as the years have gone by. Special courses in natural science, mental and moral science, modern languages, as well as the general course, have been added to those in classics and mathematics—all have been greatly increased in difficulty. The number of years of the course, set at first at three, has now been raised to four, and increased teaching staffs and very much improved teaching are now available to students of all grades.

New Colleges.

Provision was made in the university act for the admission of new colleges as they should spring up. The first to join the three charter colleges was (1881) the Manitoba Medical college. Beginning in a very small way this college has become steadily more efficient. Its early days were characterized by all the struggles and ailments of infant life, but it survived them all, and now has a large number of students, and has in some years sent up between 20 and 30 for graduation. The youngest affiliated arts college is Wesley college, which founded in 1889 has grown very much in numbers and has taken an active part in all university work. Certain privileges appertain to the colleges, growing out of their affiliation, and it is likely that as new colleges arise, whether in Winnipeg or elsewhere throughout the province they will come under the aegis of the university, for as stated in the charter, "It is desirable to establish one university for the whole of Manitoba." No college would in the present temper of the people of Manitoba have any chance of getting degree conferring powers apart from the university.

New Legislation.

The prospect of obtaining support from the land grant and the necessity for advancing in university matters led the council to consider in the early part of this last decade the conditions of the University Act as to teaching. The act laid down the University of London as the model and this university at that time did not teach, but examined only. Furthermore, a clause provided that there should "be no professorship or other teachership at present in the university." The question became one of hot debate in the university council and it was ascertained that the words "at present" had not been inserted in the original bill to which the authorities at St. Boniface had assented. A full discussion of this matter is to be found in the article of

the Archbishop of Rupert's Land on page 256, Volume IV. of "Canada—An Encyclopaedia." In 1893 a bill was introduced in the local legislature looking to the appointment of professors by the government. Another act in 1897 provided for the erection of the university building and for more fully organizing the university.

Much Alarm.

Though the acts just mentioned were approved by the council of the university before being passed by the legislature, yet there were members of the council who were of opinion that the legislation was aimed against the colleges and pointed to a complete teaching university, covering the whole curriculum of study. Though such a radical proposal was supported by a mere handful yet much alarm was caused by the legislation passed. This alarm was ill-advised, for the effort toward increasing the efficiency of the university was to help the colleges and assist their work in taking over the more expensive departments of study and providing greater facilities for the students. This distrust no doubt checked the development of the university, and until it to some extent died away little progress was made in realizing the ideal which the university at one time entertained so strongly.

Co-operation in Science.

To settle the conflict of opinion, and quiet the alarm in regard to the rights of the colleges, the Act of 1893 named certain subjects in which the University might be of service in relieving the colleges. These were natural science, mathematics and modern languages. It is true some members of council were not willing to transfer so many departments to the University, but the decision made by the act of the legislature settled the matter. While it was found impossible to have meantime teaching in Mathematics and Modern Languages under University auspices, yet in 1890 co-operation was begun by three of the arts colleges, in authorizing their science professors to join in giving common lectures in quarters provided by the University. In 1898 the fire in the McIntyre block, where the University rooms were situated, consumed a large quantity of apparatus, a carefully selected scientific library, and many valuable articles. Another suite of rooms was obtained, and a small quantity of apparatus purchased for the use of the lecturers, but the quarters and appliances were so unsuitable, that the situation became intolerable.

The University Site.

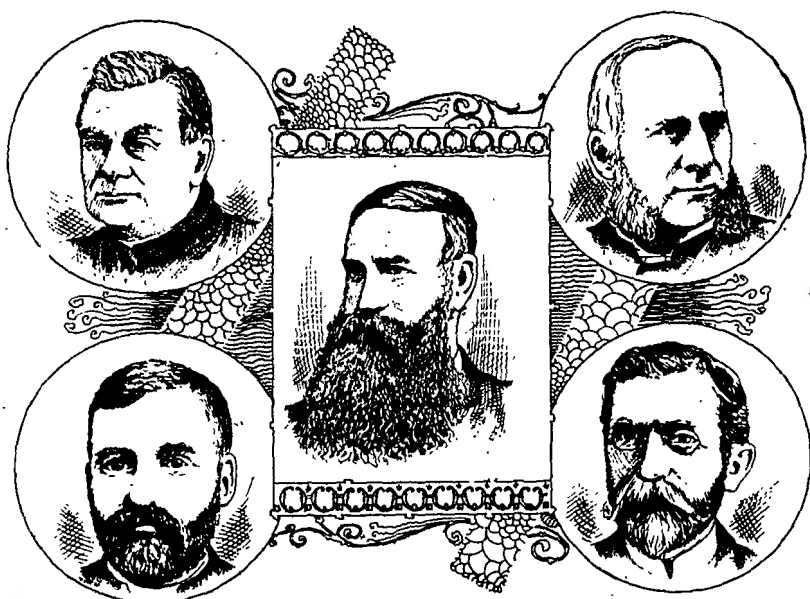
The passing of the Act of 1893, and the desire to supply adequate science teaching and a habitation for the University led the University to

seek most diligently for a site on which to erect a University building, such site to be as convenient as possible for the several colleges. Some nineteen pieces of land were examined and considered, but it was impossible to obtain unanimity on the subject. The sites examined were too small, or too expensive, or in unsuitable districts, or in some way unacceptable. In its desperation the University Council threw the question over upon the provincial government. For some time the matter lay dormant.

In 1898 application was made by the provincial government to the government of the Dominion asking that the vacant park near the government buildings in Winnipeg, consisting of nearly seven acres, (valued at \$50,000) should be given to the university for the erection of a building upon it. Again the university was greatly indebted to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, who had been minister in charge of education in Manitoba, and was acquainted with the educational needs of the province. He was instrumental in having the plot of land handed over to the provincial government to be afterward transferred to the university. Difficulties as to the tenure of the site, form of deed, and location of the site arose, but all were at length settled.

Building and Staff.

The possession in fee simple of the large land endowment enabled the university to make arrangements in 1899 for the advance of \$60,000 for the erection of the building so long sought for. The foundation was successfully built in the autumn of that year, and during the present year the building has been carried on toward its completion, which is looked for by the end of December. The building is most substantial in all respects, and will afford abundant room for teaching and for the work of the university. It will be provided with modern appliances, heating and ventilation of the most approved modern types, and will be furnished in a manner worthy of the Canadian firm which supplied with furniture the best buildings of McGill college, Montreal. As to teaching, during the present year on the advent of the Macdonald government to power in this province, a change was made at their suggestion, in removing the university from government control so far as the appointment of professors and lecturers is concerned and giving the appointment to the university council, subject only to government approval. In August last the appointments were made and with a new building completed the teaching of science will become a reality in connection with our university.



HEADS OF COLLEGES

Rev. Father Hudon,
Rector, St. Boniface.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land,
Warden of St. John's.

Rev. Dr. Sparling,
Principal of Wesley.

Rev. Dr. Patrick,
Principal of Manitoba.

Dr. Chown,
Dean of Medical.

Prospects.

The erection of the building and the appointment of a staff marks an important era in the development of the University. Even with its defective means of education in the past, the whole work of teaching having been done by the Colleges, the success of the University has been most marked. No doubt it would have been much greater had not the several obstacles mentioned come in its way. It is very easy to theorize, and to tell us how the University might be improved. But we have to deal with actualities. We are a very new province. We are the only province outside the four original provinces of Confederation that has a University at all. Our degrees and standing have been recognized by all Canadian Universities. Our graduates in Arts, Medicine and Theology have held their own fully with those

from the older seats of learning. Consider what it means—in money, in effort, in self-denial and in lofty ideals that the young university of Western Canada has conferred the degree of B. A. on men and women, —numbering nearly eight hundred—who are universally recognized by those who know them as a worthy and high souled body of graduates. Last September our graduates in British Columbia organized a Manitoba University Alumni Association full of promise. The various parts of the Northwest Territories recognize our university as their natural educational centre. Manitoba and Algoma have with heartiness gathered round us. Let us be true to ourselves. Let us unite in pushing on our various university projects; let us have "progress" as our motto, and we shall undoubtedly have full recognition as the university of the Canadian west.



Publications of Prof. Bryce, LL.D.

MANITOBA COLLEGE, WINNIPEG.

Author of articles "Manitoba" and "Winnipeg" in *Encyclopædia Britannica*; of "Canada" in *Narrative and Critical History of America*; and of "The Indians" and "Education in Manitoba" in the new *Canadian Encyclopædia*.

1. **Manitoba: Infancy, Growth and Present Condition.** (The Standard Work on Manitoba History) 8vo..... *Sampson, Low & Co., London* \$ 2 50
2. **A Short History of the Canadian People.** (The best Short History of Canada published) 8vo..... *Sampson Low & Co., London* 2 50
3. **Our Canadian Prairies.** (Edited)..... *C. B. Robinson, Toronto*
4. **Prairie Agriculture.** (Edited)..... *Consolidated Stationery Co., Winnipeg* 0 50
5. **John Black: The Apostle of the Red River.**..... *Wm. Briggs, Toronto* 0 75
6. **The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company.** *Wm. Briggs, Toronto* 8 00

PUBLISHED BY THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, 25¢ EACH.

7. **Five Forts of Winnipeg,** 4to.
8. **Plea for a Canadian Camden Society,** 4to.
9. **Noted Journeys in Rupert's Land,** 4to.
10. **Assiniboine and Its Forts,** 4to.
11. **Pierre Esprit Radisson.**

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33. **Educational Thoughts for the Diamond Jubilee Year.**
34. **The New Canadianism.**
35. **University Education**
36. **The Inner History of Manitoba University.**

PUBLISHED BY THE "FREE PRESS," 25¢ EACH.

37. **Holiday Rambles between Winnipeg and Victoria.**

PUBLISHED BY BRITISH ASSOCIATION, 25¢ EACH.

38. **History of Education in Manitoba up to 1888.**

AT THE BOOK STORES.